

Chapter 10 Volcanoes and Other Igneous Activity

Section 10.3 Intrusive Igneous Activity**(pages 295–297)***This section explains how to classify intrusive igneous features.***Reading Strategy (page 295)**

Comparing and Contrasting After you read, compare the types of intrusive igneous features by completing the table. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.

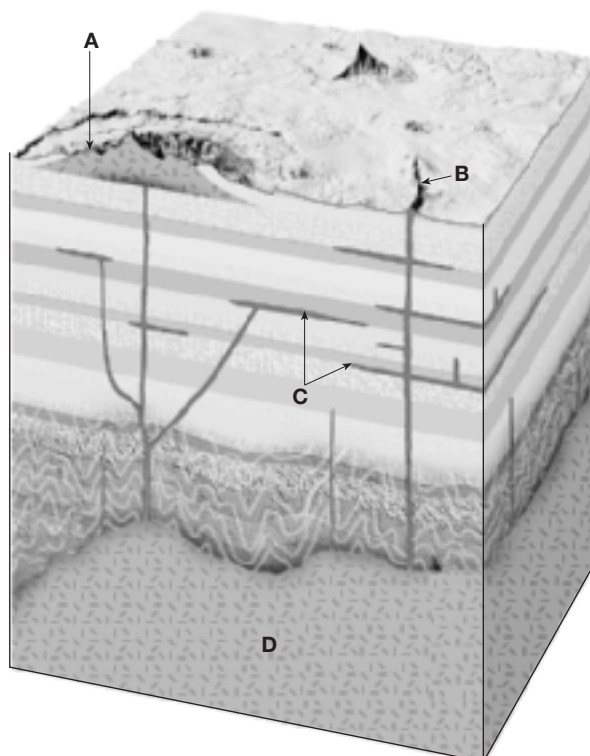
Types of Plutons	Description
Sill	a. pluton formed parallel with sedimentary rocks, commonly horizontal
Laccolith	b.
Dike	c.
Batholith	d.

Classifying Plutons (pages 295–296)


- Structures that result from the cooling and hardening of magma beneath Earth's surface are called _____.

- Select the appropriate letter in the diagram that identifies each of the following igneous intrusive features.




_____ sill
 _____ laccolith
 _____ dike



Chapter 10 Volcanoes and Other Igneous Activity

3.  Three characteristics used to classify intrusive igneous bodies are _____ and relationship to the surrounding rock layers.

Match each way plutons formed with the pluton type.

	How Formed	Pluton
_____ 4.	 when magma from a large magma chamber invades fractures in the surrounding rocks	a. sill
_____ 5.	 when magma is injected between sedimentary layers close to Earth's surface and collects as a lens-shaped mass	b. laccolith
_____ 6.	 when magma is injected along sedimentary layers close to Earth's surface	c. dike

Batholiths (page 297)

7. A large intrusive igneous body with an area greater than 100 km² exposed at the surface is called a _____.